THE

AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

OMNIS FERET OMNIA TELLUS. VIRG.

No. 1.] *Georgetown, Ca. Sept.* 12, 1810. [No. 6.

In a number of the Counties of Virginia and Maryland, considerable attention has been paid to Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures for several years past. Societies have been formed for the purpose of promoting those important objects—valuable information has been obtained and communicated to each other—and great improvements have been made. The Agricultural Museum now affords them the means of extending the sphere of their usefulness, and of communicating the result of their researches to the community at large.

AN ACCOUNT OF A NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT DISCOVERED IN VIRGINIA, COMMUNICATED TO THE CULPEPER SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, BY THE HON. JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ. OF CAROLINE.

The history of a forward species of wheat, lately discovered in Virginia, is a short one. A Mr. Isbell of the county of Caroline in that state, about seven years past, purchased a quantity of mixed wheat of a merchant, and having sown it, accidently observed when his wheat was in flower, a single ear almost ripe. Hence he conceived an idea, that it might be a different species. To determine this, he carefully preserved the wheat produced by his solitary ear, which has now multiplied to such a degree, as that several thousand bushels will be made at the next harvest; for it has been distributed into many hands.

But the character of this wheat, deserves greater attention; and as in all probability, it has not yet entirely unfolded its qualities, it is much to be desired, that the best informed botanical knowledge, and the most accurate

agricultural experiments, were united in its investigation.

The following observations arise from several trials upon different soils, made in the two last years; a term so short, that it would be dangerous to allow them an unsuspicious reliance.

This wheat is ripe from fifteen to twenty days before any other—the straw is shorter by about one third, than that of any other kind, and the same proportion is maintained in the length of the ear. But the ear always has a full and prominent appearance. The straw is encumbered with very little fodder.

The circumstance of its ripening so early, produces the following important effects.

1st. It is never liable to be destroyed by the rust or smut. An effect towards which the nakedness and lowness of the straw, by allowing more freely the action of the sun and air, must considerably contribute. Upon this point the experiments appeared to be conclusive. The two last years were singularly unseasonable upon wheat in general, after it was in the ear, at the place where the experiments were made, and most so upon this particular species. But this bid defiance to the pestilence, and weighed above sixty pounds to the bushel, whilst all others suffered a loss of about one third in quantity, and did not in weight exceed an average of fifty five. The experiments were made in six different places. Upon new—old—stiff—light—poor and rich ground. The different species of wheat were sown on the same day, contiguous to each other, early and late.

2. Being ripe before cockle has arrived to a vegetative state, it is never assailed by that enemy. And it is probable that the seed of the wild onion, may feel a shock from the same cause. As to cheat, it did not make its appearance among this wheat; but it is to be expected, if this, like other wheat, is liable to degenerate into that weed.

3. If vegetables extract much of their food from the atmosphere, as the experiments of Doctor Priestly seem

clearly to prove; and if more of this food is obtained, when the air is condensed by a degree of moisture, than when it is in a state of rarefaction, it results, that this wheat cannot equally impoverish the soil with any other species. Because it comes to maturity before the heats of summer have driven down vegetables to pasture themselves, almost exclusively, upon the store of food absorbed by the earth.

4. Admitting this theoretic argument to be inconclusive, it will not weaken the force of another, which is experimental. Clover was sown upon four of the six lots of this wheat, and also upon other kinds contiguous to it. The clover, and, where there was no clover, the weeds, succeeding this wheat, surpassed in growth the clover and weeds succeeding other kinds, so greatly, that their superior luxuriancy was distinguishable, almost as far as they could be discerned. And tho' this effect should be attributed to the removal of the forward wheat from the ground, earlier than the other, or to any other cause, yet it must be acknowledged, that it will have a preservative influence upon the fertility of the soil.

5. Wherever the climate will admit of the cultivation of artificial grasses, the last observation deserves considerable attention. And it is aidable by others directed to the same object. Before, as well as after the forward wheat was cut, the growth of the clover sown upon it, greatly exceeded that of its neighbours. And it also came up better. Whether this is ascribable to the lowness of the wheat, and its not being burthened by any operative weight of fodder, or to any other cause, it is yet an effect, as recommendatory of it to northern climates, as its safety against rust is to southern. The product of the grass, both for hay and pasture, is greater, and it also acquires a strength of constitution, capable of withstanding the summer heats? There it almost universally survived, whilst the contiguous clover, debilitated by being oppressed with a greater burthen of straw, and to a later period, perished generally in great quantities, and in spots, entirely.

6. If Indian corn is cultivated to a considerable extent, it usually suffers at harvest. The harvest of the forward wheat is over, when the corn is yet young, and therefore recoverable; whereas it often happens, that it sustains irretrievable injury, by arriving at an advanced state, during the neglect incident to the latter harvest. This also produces a pressure of time, forcing the husbandman to work his corn in improper seasons, so as greatly to diminish the crop.

7. When potatoes, or other vegetables, which are gathered late in the fall, are used as a fallow crop, the repugnancy of this wheat to the rust must be highly recommendatory; because late sowings are ever most liable to this misfortune.

With respect to the straw, which, including the fodder, is inferior in quantity more than one third, to that of other wheat, it occurs to observe,

1. That this circumstance produces a saving of at least one third of the labour, of cutting—gathering up—carting—stacking—and threshing.

2. That the wheat never lodges.

3. That it may almost in every instance, be cut by the scythe.

4. That the straw is not liable to be damaged by the rust.

5. That the grain, before and after the wheat is cut, is not liable to an equal risque from rain, with the latter wheat, because the straw dies faster, and is gotten in sooner.

It will be objected, that this circumstance diminishes the great fund for manure. To this it is answered, that the straw is only an offal of the crop. That no crop can be cultivated for the sake of the offal. That the impoverishment of the soil by the growth of straw is probably regulated by the quantity produced. That this argument unites with the reasons before given, to sustain an inference, that it will require the whole surplus of straw, produced by the latter wheat, to repair its surplus of injury to the soil, beyond the forward. And that

though it be admited, that any given quantity of land, in the latter, will produce more straw, than the same quantity in the forward, it does not follow, that the same effect would flow, from a given quantity of labour; because the savings of labour, being equal to the deficiency of straw, may be converted to the increase of the crop, and thus more than compensate for that deficiency. Besides, if these arguments are just, they exhibit an article of agricultural economy, of great importance. The whole labour of removing the surplus of straw, produced by the latter, beyond the forward wheat—of converting it into manure—and of restoring it to the soil, is saved, and nothing is lost by the soil from this saving, because the forward wheat does not take this surplus from the soil.

The shortness of the ear, is the next object of consideration, as it obviously prognosticates a diminution of the crop.

It is evident, that an ear, one third longer, if well filled, must produce the most wheat. But it cannot be concluded from hence, that an equal quantity of land, or of labour, will produce more latter than forward wheat. Because,

1. As to the land, it may bear being sown one third thicker in forward wheat, than in latter, and if so, the objection arising from a deficiency of straw, is also removed. But if with an equal quantity of seed, the crop of grain will be equal, and the land can bear a proportion of the forward seed beyond the latter, it follows that the crop per acre of the forward wheat will be greater. whilst it will impoverish the soil less, by reason of being separated from it soonest. Nor is this improbable, because all the exclusive casualties to which the latter wheat is liable, ought to be taken into the computation. And because the grain of the forward wheat, is almost invariably best filled and heaviest.

2. Should this expectation turn out to be groundless, as to an equal quantity of land, yet it may be safely affirmed, that an equal quantity of labour, would at least produce an equality in the crops, both as to grain and straw. More ground might be kept in tillage, because

it would be less impoverished. An improvement in the fertility of the soil, would be effectuated. And all the exclusive calamities to which the latter wheat is liable, avoided.

To form a comparative average of these rival crops, would require a long succession of accurate experiments, as the only means by which a just computation of the exclusive calamities, so inimical to the latter wheat, could be made. During the two years' experiments before mentioned, the forward wheat had the advantage of the latter, in every respect, and in all soils. The crop was greater by the acre—in increase—for the labour—heaviest—and the straw was the most valuable. But these results, though related, are not to be relied upon, to infer another result, in the case of both kinds arriving to a state of complete perfection.

The grain of the forward wheat is harder than that of any other, with which it has been compared—it is large—plump—white—and produces flour both in quantity and quality, equal to the best latter white wheat. This hardness of the grain, conspires with the inferior growth of straw and fodder, to lessen the liability of the forward wheat, to sprout in the field, either before or after it is cut. An effect, to which its ripening in cooler weather, also contributes.

It is very probable that this species of wheat, would be an useful acquisition to those countries, which have summers so short, or climates so hurried, as to cause many impediments to the culture of wheat. Should it succeed, labour would be lessened, and the crops rendered more certain. Such a probability suggests the propriety of introducing it into Great Britain; because, whilst it might benefit that country, it might open a temporary branch of commerce to this, of considerable importance. And if, as is possible, it should be found that our soil and climate operated particularly against the degeneracy of the wheat, its exportation for seed, might be a trade of considerable duration.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1794.

For the Agricultural Museum.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MERINOS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from Chancellor Livingston, to Mr. Custis of Arlington, dated 29th June, 1810.

My sheep shearing this year offers the following curious and encouraging facts:—

The average of the fleeces of my three stock rams, was upwards of nine pounds fourteen ounces; and one of them weighed 11 lb. 11 oz. which sold at $2 per lb. as it came from the sheep's back. I believe the United States have never before witnessed a fleece that sold as this did, at more than $23.—The average of the ewes' fleeces, the whole number being 196, was equally interesting, as you will see from the following statement:—

		lb.	*oz.*		*lb*	*oz.*
Half bred ewes averaged		5	1	heaviest fleece,	8	
3-4 do.	do.	5	3	heaviest fleece,	7	9
7-8 do.	do.	5	6	heaviest fleece,	8	4
Full bred,	do.	5	13	heaviest fleece,	8	12

From this it appears, that the weight of the fleeces is proportioned to the purity of the blood, and that in crossing with these sheep we not only gain in the value of the wool, but in its quantity, which I am told is more an object in your state than the quality. If so, cross your long wooled ewes with Clermont Merino rams, and I am persuaded that you will add to the weight of their fleeces. The next thing worthy of observation is the improvement on my stock since the last year; the average of my full bred ewes was then only 5 lb. 2 oz. this year they have gained nine ounces per head, though the keep was exactly the same. I attribute this to two causes, first to the better selection of rams, which I am now able to make, admiting none to my flock that are not very fine and that yield less than 9 lb. of wool;—and next, to the general improvement occasioned by keeping and climate, for it is upon the young ewes that the gain is most—the old ones remaining as they were last year. A third

inference from these facts is, that it will be very practicable to have a flock of ewes, whose fleeces shall average at least 8 lb.—for if some give 8 lb. 12 oz. and several 8 lb. there can be no doubt that when I begin to select my ewes as I do my rams, and sell those that have the lightest or coarsest fleeces, I may bring them to 8 lb.—which is about the standard of the Rambouillet flock—and more than the double of the flocks of Spain. It is by this mode of proceedure that the flock of Rambouillet is so very superior to the Spanish flocks, both in the quantity and the quality of the wool.—What will be the state of our manufactures when your farmers, instead of a few ragged sheep, keep flocks of 1000 Merinos, which any farm of 1000 acres may conveniently do? And let me add, what will be the difference in the circumstances of the farmer, who receives 16000 Dollars a year for his wool, with less expence than it costs him to make 1000 Dollars by his tobacco?

Extract From Lord Somerville's Essay on Sheep.

Continued from page 68.

The Merino fleece is, in colour, unlike that of any English breed. There is a dark brown tinge on the surface of the best fleeces, amounting almost to a black, which is formed by dust adhering to the greasy, yolky properties of its pile; and the contrast between it and the rich white colour within, as well as that rosy hue of the skin, peculiarly denoting high proof or aptitude to fatten, surprise at first sight. The harder the fleece is, the more it resists any outward pressure of the hand, with certain exceptions, the more close and fine will be the wool.

On their first importation, there was a great deficiency of milk in the ewes, as well as a tendency to barrenness, which is now ascertained to have arisen from the severe journeys to which this race of sheep is twice in the year subjected, when in Spain, and to which their valuable properties have been blindly attributed. They are now regular in their time of lambing; their udders are as full,

and they are as good nurses as any sheep I have ever seen. It was not till some years after their arrival in this country, when they had become inured to the climate, that any instance of double lambs occurred, now it is not an unfrequent occurrence.

That power to influence the character of a flock, which is said to exist in the male rather than in the female, is here apparent; first, in as much as the polled rams of this breed, which are occasionally to be found, if descended from a polled ram, will produce male stock having a tendency to be without horns, or at least to have only snaghorns; and, on the other hand, the get of the Merino ram, on shearling ewes got also by himself, have a strong tendency to horns, almost equally so with the wethers of this breed, which resemble very much the small original Dorset wether; for this reason, I judge that a cross between the best shaped Merino ram, and the old Dorset ewe, will be excellent, because the outward character being much alike, the want of quantity and quality of wool, in the Dorset breed, will be corrected in the most striking manner; this tendency in the Merino sheep, to grow wool in abundance, must add materially to the health of the flock, by covering the most vital and tender parts of the body, namely, the belly and the breast. The effect of a Spanish ram on the fleeces of a horned flock, such as the Dorset, the Welsh (a sheep of neat frame), on the Wiltshire, the Norfolks, the Dartmoor, the Scotch, and indeed the whole race of horned mountaineers, will be neither more nor less than a very great increase of profit on the fleece, with very little, if any, injury whatever to the form of the animal. And when we consider, that the fleece makes an annual return, the rental as it were, and that a quick return is allowed to be the farmer's best object, while the carcass, like the fee, can only be once sold, we may express alike our surprise and regret, that such fatal supineness should have thus long prevailed, on a subject of the most manifest importance, both to the tenant and the landlord.

Attention has not been paid, in Spain, to the form of their sheep; and it must be evident to every judge of stock, that a journey from the mountains of the north to the plains of the south of Spain, cannot be otherwise than productive of more injury to the frame and constitution of the animal, than of benefit to the fleece, which, like the frame, is dependent on and nourished by the blood. Does it stand to reason, that a long drift of four or five hundred miles every spring and autumn, and that at the rate of eighty or a hundred miles per week, can be beneficial to sheep? Undoubtedly not. Have we a single breed which could support it uninjured? None, which would not have been hunted into deformity.

So far from thinking hot climates necessary to fine wool, we know that coarse-fleeced sheep are to be found in many parts of Spain; that in Portugal, wool, unmixed with Merino blood, is, of the coarsest quality. We know too, that after shearing, every pile is coarse, and improves, both to the eye and touch, as the autumn advances. No race of sheep has ever been seen, even in this northern climate, to be more impatient of heat, or more oppressed by it, than the Merino. By due attention to food; by moderation and equality of keep; by shelter in the winter months; and by those common regulations which induce health in the animal itself, we shall stand as high, as to the produce of wool and meat, as any nation in Europe. One inference may be clearly deduced from the long drift and yolky fleece of the Merinos; namely, that they are equal, if not superior, to any breed in these kingdoms to work in the fold. We may add, that the length and thickness of wool covering their belly and hind legs, together with a closeness of pile on the back and loins, must of necessity enable them to support more severity of cold and wet than any breed as yet introduced among us; unless we admit, that length and fineness of wool are inseparably connected with weakness of constitution, which evidence from all quarters forbids us to do. With respect to the yolky fleece above noticed, this property alone demonstrates the superiority

of this wool to all others, for every purpose of clothing manufacture; and as it is occasionally found in other breeds of short wool sheep, I think it right to enlarge a little upon it.—By "yolk," is meant that yellow substance which escapes from the skin, and is to be found in the wool of every Merino sheep, when in health and good condition. This singular property it is which qualifies wool for the milling or felting process, and which, in fact, makes the difference between good and bad cloth. It is the surest symptom of health in sheep; and I cannot help considering it as similar to those wholesome secretions in other animals which are the invariable concomitants of health, if not carried to excess: I mean that cold dew which we find in the nose of the ox and cow; this moisture dried up, is the first and surest sign of fever; so, in the human species, when the nasal discharge is regular, health prevails; in fever, it constantly disappears. I may be mistaken in calling these properties analogous; I am not in stating that they are severally the surest criterion of health and disease. When a sheep is fatted, this yolk is thrown out in an increased degree; and, in our English breeds, would probably be attended with a deterioration of the wool; but in the Merino race of sheep, as far as my practice has gone, it adds only to the length of the pile. I see no deficiency of yolk in Merino sheep in England, well kept and inured to the climate; and I am decidedly of opinion, that it is the best proof we can have to guide us, that any climate is not too severe, whilst the yolk rises. If it will rise in Lapland, Merino sheep will prosper there.

In other respects, these sheep are not much unlike some English breeds. The rams, indeed, have a buff tinge in their countenance; they may reach 17 lbs. a quarter, when tolerably fat; the ewes are not low on their legs, are very fine in bone, and may reach 11 lbs. a quarter. There are various opinions as to their origin; Mr. Tollet thinks it may be traced from Asia Minor, and Greece, into Italy; from thence, probably, into Spain. Columella, and other writers, call them "Tarentine sheep,"

from the city of Tarentum. We have it recorded, that they originally came from England in the beginning of the fourteenth century: be this as it may, it is high time they return to it again: for although there are different opinions as to their origin; within a few years there will be but one as to their value. [*To be continued.*

On the manner of making Wine from the Native Grape, and the advantages to be derived from its cultivation. By JOSEPH COOPER, of New-Jersey.

I gather the bunches of grapes when fully ripe and dry: separate rotten or unripe from the sound and good, (the former may be distilled for brandy). For making the wine, I open the cider or apple mill, so as not to mash the stems or seeds, then run the grapes through it to break all the berries; let the mashed fruit stand in a tight vessel ten or twelve hours, then lap it in clean straw, first made damp on the cider press floor, and then press the juice out as clean as possible. Then take the pumice, moisten it with water, let it stand as above, and press it again, add the liquor to the other, and then add sugar agreeably to the acidity of the grape. I have found from half a pound to one pound per gallon to be sufficient, and the white Havanna sugar the best.

When the sugar is dissolved, put it in a cask for fermentation; fill it night and morning to work out the filth. When it discharges a clear white froth, check the fermentation gradually by putting the bung in slack, tightening it gradually till the liquor is in a tranquil state, then rack it into a clean cask, or return it into the same after having rinsed it well with gravel and water. I find it best to put into the cask a pint or pint and half of French or good Apple brandy, to each gallon of the cask's contents; then fill it about one quarter full of the wine, burn a sulphur match suspended in the bung hole, and stop it while burning, after which shake it well to incorporate the smoke and liquor; then fill the cask if you have a sufficient quantity, if not fill it with what is filtered from the lees, which should be done by suspending it in a bag made of linen or flannel, in the form of a cream strainer, over a broad vessel, returning it as it

runs, till it drop's clear :—The liquor thus procured from the lees, improves the other, as its flatness assists in tranquilizing it. In about a month it should be racked again, and I find letting it dribble or pass slowly through the atmosphere into an open vessel, assists in giving it the quality of age. I have repeated the racking several times and found benefit from it. When made in the above way it generally fines itself; if not, it may be fined as other wines are.

Taking into consideration with what ease and expedition grape vines may be propagated to advantage, the great expence and uncertainty of being supplied from foreign countries, and the base and dangerous practice of adulteration by many of the venders of wine, I am induced to urge the propagation of grape vines, especially in such places where shades are wanted, as they may be placed and trained in such manner as fancy and convenience may direct—Grape Vines are better for shades than trees, and if placed on horizontal arbors between the first and second stories of houses, will not obstruct air or prospect. And is the most favorable situation for the production, quality and protection of the fruit.

Experience has convinced me that the best kind of our native grapes is the most proper to plant and cultivate in our country, as they are proof against the severest winters; are not so subject to blast or rot on the vines as foreign grapes, placed in situations where they can have the full benefit of soil, sun and air. Spread on horizontal arbors and properly trained every spring, their production and quality will exceed the expectation of any who have not seen it tried.

As there are in the United States numbers of persons from countries where the best of wines are made in abundance, many of them must have a thorough knowledge of the business; I hope some of them will favor the public with an account of the process; mine must be imperfect as it is only experimental.

There has been made in the town of Meadville, Penn. this year, between 700 and 800 gallons of currant wine, little inferior in flavor, body, and appearance to the best Sherry. The average cost of this wine will not exceed fifty cents per gallon.

THE POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

When we look back and see what our country was a few years ago, and consider what it is now, we cannot fail to be astonished at its growth. The old world furnishes no example of the kind. Indeed, so rapid is the advance of improvement, that our minds are scarcely able to keep pace with its progress, and we are almost led to deny the evidence of our senses.—The traveller, as he proceeds on his journey, passes a wilderness; and behold! on his return, as if by magic, the wilderness is converted into a fruitful garden, and blossoms with a thousand sweets.

One hundred years ago, the whole importations into North America did not amount to $2,000,000 annually. Fifty years afterwards, the imports had increased to twenty millions of dollars; and in 1807, the *duties alone* on imports into the United States (making no deduction for drawbacks) exceeded twenty-six millions of dollars; a sum equal to the export trade of Great-Britain to all the world a century ago.

Should no untoward circumstance interrupt the prosperity of our country, a few years will place us entirely independent of the products of Europe, and our physical strength may bid defiance to the united efforts of her arms.

Among the improvements in the United States, there is, perhaps, no one that has advanced more rapidly, or proved more extensively useful, than that of the transportation of the mail. There is not a man of literature or business in the nation who does not constantly experience its benefits. Yet very few give themselves the trouble to reflect a moment on its importance. In point of public utility, it holds a rank but little inferior to printing. Copies may be multiplied at the press, but, without this establishment, how limited must be their distribution! By the extensive and rapid transportations of the mail, the transactions of each part of the country are circulated, as if on the wings of the wind, through the whole. The merchant, without leaving his counting house, learns the

state of the market from Orleans to Maine, and gathers in a few hours, from the arrivals at every port, the course of trade in Europe: while commerce derives, from quick and certain intelligence, a new and vigorous impulse.

Behold yon group of eager politicians waiting the arrival of the mail! How frequently they enquire the time! A minute has elapsed since it should have arrived, and their impatience has become ungovernable. The lively interest excited by its delay discovers how much it contributes to our interest or our happiness. The lover, too, is indebted to this establishment for the favor of his absent mistress. Her letter is brought him, the seal yet moist, and even the kiss it contains has not lost its fragrance, although an hundred leagues have been passed since her rosy lips impressed it.

Benjamin Franklin was the first superintendant of this department—Since the period of our revolution it has been constantly advancing to perfection, under the direction of a Pickering, a Habersham, and a Granger.

The following table will give a tolerably correct idea of the improvements in this department since 1793; and while it shews that much was done under other superintendants, it also proves, that a great deal has been accomplished under the present Post-master General. It is not surprising that there should be some interruptions in transporting the mail which runs five millions of miles in the year. Nor is it matter of the least wonder, that, among two thousand Post-masters, there should be some inattentive or disobliging. But, in a business so extensive, employing so many persons, and in which the least failure excites so much sensibility, it is rather singular that there is not a greater interruption and more cause for complaint. And surely it is neither generous nor just, to ascribe, as is too frequently the case, every failure to the Post-master General. I scorn that narrowness of spirit that denies to merit its reward. The liberal mind will disdain to be influenced, by the spirit of party to withhold the meed of honest and well deserved praise from a public officer. In performing the duties of Post-

master General, Mr. Granger has discovered those enlarged views, that liberality of sentiment, and that devotion to the public interest, that will secure to him the approbation of every man, whose good will is worth possessing.

X.

The several periods referred to.		Number of Post-Offices.	Length of Post Roads.	Weekly transportation of the mail in stage carriages which accommodate travellers.	Weekly transportation of the mail in sulkies or on horseback.	Amount of Weekly transportation of mails in the U. States.	Amount of yearly transportation of mails in the United States.
			Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
March 3,	1793	195	5640	8567	7662	16229	843998
March 3,	1797	539	14220	14902	16703	31610	1799720
March 3,	1801	957	21840	24480	34380	58870	3057961§
Jan'ry 24,	1803	1883	24458	30172	37228	67400	3504800
January,	1807	1848	31616	41528	45000	86528	4499456§
	1809	2000	32500	43851	51582	95433	4962516§

§ Mr. Granger entered upon the duties of Post master General in December, 1801.

§ Since the 3d of March, 1801, the post roads have increased 44 3-4 per cent. The establishment of mail coaches has increased 69 1-2 per cent. which are of incalculable utility to the citizens generally, independent of the great additional security to the mails. The daily transportation by stage has increased 2427 miles, and the whole daily transportation has increased 3950 miles.

§ Of which it is carried in stages 2,280,252——in sulkies and on horseback 2,682,264.

Port Folio.

SHIP CHANNEL TO GEORGETOWN.

The Corporation of Georgetown have adopted measures for restoring their Ship Channel, which had become obstructed by flats and shoals, a short distance below the Town. Thomas Moore and David Newlin have contracted to put certain Wings and other works into the River, so as to confine the current, and cause it to sweep along the shore of the City of Washington, where the bottom is soft, and easily moveable by an encreased motion of the water. They are to complete the works this season and to support them for two years, for 8000 Dollars. If at the end of that time there shall be fifteen feet water, from the Eastern Branch up to Georgetown, they are to receive 2000 Dollars more;——if there shall not be fifteen feet water throughout, they are to expend, from their own funds, a sum not exceeding 3000 Dollars, in additional works and labour to attain that object. The Corporation of the City of Washington have concurred in the measure, and sanctioned it by a public Act. Its success can hardly be doubted, and it is confidently expected that very important advantages will result therefrom, both to the City of Washington, and to Georgetown.

PRINTED FOR AND PUBLISHED BY DAVID WILEY.

Price $ 2.50 for twenty four Numbers,
To be paid in advance.